



## Chinook's Sports Day, June 16

### Breezelets

Several Irish rebels hid themselves in coffins in an undertaking establishment in Dublin to escape arrest.

Kind of getting used to their future homes.

Oklahoma's "greatest oil well" is the title that has been given the Gypsy Oil Co.'s well in Jackson Barnett allotment in the heart of the world-famous Cushing oil pool.

Let's see! Where have we heard tell of these kind of "big" oil gushers before?

A correspondent tells us that a few more years and Mr. Bryan will not be able to be elected a justice of the peace.

Not so bad as that, we hope. He might at least be elected a justice of the peace-at-any-price.

It is said that the wrist watch must go.

Very desirable, we should think.

Edison is out for Roosevelt for President—and the possibility of entering the great war.

Is the wizard anxious to experiment on the Huns some of his latest war invention stunts?

After banging away at Verdun for over three months the Crown Prince of Germany has practically gained nothing—but the loss of hundreds of thousands of the flower of his army.

The Crown Prince is finding Verdun and the French army to-day a very different proposition to what his illustrious grandfather Emperor Frederick, did Metz and the French army some forty or fifty years ago.

Say, but wouldn't there be havoc in the German lines if the Russians on the French front should suddenly decide to go to Petrograd with the same speed as they did some months ago on the eastern front.

The 82nd Batt.—or perhaps better known as Lowry's Invincibles—left Calgary on Saturday on their way to the front.

They will doubtless soon be "Somewhere in France." And then let the Huns watch out!

### Cars Still Scarce

#### GRAIN NOT MOVING QUICK ENOUGH

The Farmers' Elevator Co. are building fourteen more elevators this year.

These elevators are all 35,000 bushel capacity and brings the number of elevators under their control up to 101, and providing total storage for nearly 4,000,000 bushels of grain.

With the exception of the Goose Lake line of the C.N.R., the railways have now got the elevators fairly well cleared out. The Co-Operative company has 24 houses along the C.N.R. and in them there is about 1,000,000 bushels of grain, which is about half the amount the company has in storage in all their houses.

General Manager Rice-Jones said this morning that the recent government orders had not been paid any attention to as regards car service on the Goose Lake line and there was very little grain going out. He has brought the attention of the various government boards and private members to the congestion that prevails and the hardships that it is working on the farmers in this section of the province, but so far there has not been anything effective accomplished.

Sir Henry Drayton, chairman of the railway commission, asked Mr. Rice-Jones for a statement regarding the condition as his company finds it regarding the lack of cars along this line, and it is hoped that something may result.

These statements regarding the lack of cars is borne out by other grain men who have recently been over this line, all of whom report every available space where a bushel of grain could be accommodated as being filled.

The idea is being put forward of the possible appointment of an executive council to govern Ireland. On it will be both Nationalists and Unionists, who would be represented by the leading members of those parties. Such a plan apparently would meet with popular approval in Dublin.

If Carranza uses curl-papers, this insatiable desire for notes from Washington may be better understood.

Of course, the implication is unjustified that the kaiser uses those sent him to curl his own moustache on.

### Chinook Breezes

Clemens celebrates May 24th.

Chinook sports day, June 16th.

Chinook agricultural society's fair, Wednesday, Aug. 9th.

Victoria Day, Wednesday next, May 24th.

Miss Crozier, at the post office, motored to Richdale and return on Sunday.

Mr. A. S. Miller motored over from Oyen on Sunday and spent a few hours in town with his brother, J. R. Miller.

#### Chinook to be Represented

At the annual cattle show of pure-bred bulls at Lacombe on 31st, we notice that J. A. McColl, M.P.P., has entered his shorthorn bull New Era, 97464, in the list.

#### Spring Work Near Completed

Farmers are rapidly finishing up their spring seeding now, and a good many are done already and many have already started to plow on their summer fallow.

#### Mother Remembered

Mothers' Day was duly observed in the Chinook church last Sunday evening. One of the largest congregations ever assembled in the building paid honor to mothers' memory.

#### Up to Full Strength

The 175th O.S. Batt., Medicine Hat, is now recruited up to full strength, and is expected to be in camp at Sarcee, Calgary, as soon as weather conditions will permit.

#### Meets in Chinook

The annual May meeting, which precedes the conference, of the Methodist Church, of this district, which includes Chinook, Oyen, Fairacres, Cereal, Big Stone, Youngstown, Craigmyle, will meet in Chinook on Tuesday next, May 23rd. It may extend over to Wednesday morning. It is expected that there will be some fourteen delegates present.

#### A Useful Fly Receipt

Mix two tablespoonsful (one ounce) of 40 per cent. formalin with one pint (16 ounces) of equal parts of milk and water. This mixture should be exposed in shallow plates, with a piece of bread placed in the centre on which the flies alight and feed. By an early and active campaign of fly destruction, great inroads may be made upon this pest, and many valuable lives may be saved.

### Everything Going Up

#### EVEN THE PRICE OF NEWSPAPERS

The price of about everything has risen except that of newspapers.

Yet the publishers of the newspapers are compelled to pay almost double for what they did ten years ago for the materials that go into the making of a modern newspaper.

The price of white paper is away up and threatening to go still higher.

The prices of materials which enter into the printing of a newspaper are a hundred per cent higher than they were a few years ago and threatening to go still higher.

The price of inks and the price of every other material used to produce a newspaper are from one hundred to five hundred per cent higher than they were even ten years ago.

Labor costs are also much higher in every mechanical department of a newspaper.

Still the public gets this great family journal for the same low price as before the great advance in the cost of production.

How long we can stand the contest between a constantly advancing cost of production with a stationary price for the product is a question that we are facing.

That some of them have decided that newspapers are not outside the operations of the economic law which penalizes all persons who do not get at least the cost of production out of the goods they sell, is shown by the action of the Canadian Press Association.

A number of publishers in Alberta have now raised the price to \$1.50. We are going to charge the same old price of \$1.00 per year to all paid up subscribers for the present, but probably will be compelled to raise to \$1.50 per year to those in arrears.

It is funny what a lot of definite opinion can be formed on the Irish revolt matter with so little real information regarding it. The less information the more positive the opinion seems to be, on this as well as on most other matters.

Tell some men that they can cure their cold by drinking cold water and they'll take a big dose of hot whiskey.

### Does This Mean You

#### MR. CHAUFFEUR?

Several complaints have been made to the editor of this great family journal—two this week—of the thoughtlessness and apparent "cussedness"—we hope there are none of this latter class living in this district—of chauffeurs driving their cars by restless and terrified horses, particularly when warned, heedless of the consequences. Surely enough fatal warnings have been given to chauffeurs, without any further need of caution.

One case reported this week occurred on the hill south, on the way to the cemetery—perhaps it was thought that was a suitable place for a fatal accident, if so, he came near being realized. A farmer was driving a four-horse wagon of young horses, which showed extreme fright at an approaching auto. When within hailing distance the driver of the wagon held up his hand for the chauffeur to stop, but the chauffeur contradicts this, and he went on, not knowing what had occurred until he was some distance away, when he turned and went back, to where considerable damage had been done and the driver's life endangered.

The other case reported was a team and wagon going north. The horses were greatly terrified at the approaching car. The driver in charge of the horses held up his hand in ample time for the chauffeur to stop the car. Did he stop? Not on your life! He went bowling through, with a grin. The frightened animals reared up and threw themselves back with such force that one of them was badly ruptured, and in consequence will be useless.

Autoist want to exercise a little common sense, interspersed with, gentlemanly thought—many do and many don't—and not expect a common buggy or a wagon to clear over the prairie out of their way, remembering that there common everyday buggies are entitled to half the road, and a loaded wagon the middle of the road, if the driver so desires. And above all, just change places—in thought—with your neighbor with the frightened horses, and stop your car, and help your neighbor out of the danger—more particularly knowing YOU are the cause of all the trouble and danger.

"Do unto others as you would they should do unto you."

### Chinook

#### NOW A CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL

Official word has been received from the Educational Department at Edmonton, confirming the Chinook Consolidated School, No. 16. It is a significant fact, that when the agitation for the Chinook consolidation started some two or three years ago, Chinook was, we believe, the first in the province for consolidation. In the interval, consolidation has been consummated in fifteen different parts of the province, Chinook being No. 16. Or, in other words, fifteen consolidated areas have been established, before this district decided to vote in its favor. It is, perhaps, better that it was so, instead of rushing into something that might have caused friction afterwards. Ratepayers have had plenty of time and education along the line of consolidation, before committing themselves. We trust it will be all that its promoters claim for it, and more.

### How Is This

#### FOR CHINOOK?

Last Sunday, Mothers' Day was fittingly observed in the local Sunday school.

The superintendent, wishing to impress the special object of the day upon the children, and at the same time, bring out some of the thoughtful and kindly acts mother does for her children, asked a class of small girls to name five things mother did for them.

There was silence for a minute or two, when a perky youngster held out her hand.

Superintendent: "Well, what does mother do?"

Perky Youngster: "Frightens me!"

The growing of even a few vegetable by twice as many people as have vegetable gardens at present would enormously simplify some of our economic problems, and give to so many more thousands of families fresher and more healthful vegetable food. Considered in relation to a few families, this may seem of small interest, but the cumulative result throughout the Dominion would be of great national importance.

Unsafe ladders have many permanent disabilities to their credit.





# MUCH BOAST OF GERMAN FLEET IS NOW THE DESPAIR OF THE HUNS

## KAISER'S AMBITION WILL NEVER BE REALIZED

### Huge Sums of Money Spent by Germany on Practically Useless Fortifications, Which Now Only Serve the Purpose of Protecting the Bottled Fleet in the Harbors

Freud T. Jane, a well known British naval historian, who died recently, was the writer of the following article.

"I had wept every mark in the name of the Kaiser, who spent every shilling on his fleet would be as big as yours."

So said to me a German naval officer not long before the war, and he was literally true. German naval estimates have nominally never equalled British, but the actual total expended on ships and coast defenses in the two countries was for years about the same.

The result, of course, is different. Acting on a thousand years of experience, we who are a naval power first, and military second, put 19 shillings in the pound on ships, and the remainder on shore defenses is a few essential.

Our argument (its exponents are known as the "Blue Water School") was, and is, that a fleet of ships enough to prevent the enemy leaving harbor, is it waste of money to build forts to defend a fleet which cannot attack. We have, of course, certain defenses at certain places, but these come mainly under the head of precautions against raiders who might chance to elude our blockade.

The Germans, on the other hand, are primarily soldiers. "Soldiers at sea," they used to be called, and the phrase is correct. Originally, their original policy can be summed up in one word: "We have only a very small coast line, and its waters are shallow. It is easily made impregnable. We therefore need no navy to speak of."

In this it was quite correct. But presently there came a time when the German merchant fleet expanded, and the Kaiser—may I fancy himself very much in the uniform of an honorary British admiral—saw the necessity of naval armaments.

For aught I know, something else may have started him off. The statement I speak of is in the alphabetical list of names. One of these, one following the other, run:

German Emperor and King of Prussia, His Imperial Majesty William II, R.G., G.C.V.O., Hon. Admiral of the Fleet, and August, 1888.

One can never tell, Albigens, or whether, how the Kaiser would take the fact that common clay in the person of the editor of the *Star* List put on the stage of the other bit of common clay. There is no saying how far a blameless old man, like the Kaiser, might be the count of his godfathers and godmothers having given him a name which alphabetically precedes his own, and wittingly contributed to the present error.

I write this perfectly seriously. I have met the Kaiser and spoken to him more than once. It was he who pointed out to me the necessity of a powerful German navy. He made no comment on my drawing my attention to the British Navy List. Then he laughed, and said that I was never forgotten. It was long ago, and in those days he was our dear friend.

Be all this, however, as it may, the Kaiser himself conceived the idea of a powerful German navy, and largely of "Our future lies on the water."

To his intellectual credit may be placed the fact that he seems to have been the first German to realize that the case of hostile nations may be safeguarded his growing mercantile marine on the high seas.

So far so good. But the Kaiser's military idea of an impregnable base to work from obsessed both the Kaiser and his advisers, and the result was that the German fleet proceeded to spend millions of pounds in making Heligoland into a fortress at least ten times as strong as necessary and in blundering disregard of the fact which sailors have ever recognized that (under the most favorable circumstances) ships cannot compete with forts. It is simpler to go elsewhere outside the range of fort guns, and to put still more and more guns along this front, until at last there are rather more gun positions than spaces in between.

In these there were secret. In practice it is about as easy to build a secret fort as it is to build a secret fort. The German pattern, heavily armored turrets containing big guns which take a long time to its up, as it would be secretly to build a big hotel in the center of London.

In front of these forts they placed "secret mine fields"—about as secret as would be the hall porter at the hypothetical big hotel. The result was that the crowding absurdity was reached with a secret submerged fort armed with torpedo tubes. One of these were installed at Cuxhaven as a further protection to the Kiel Canal.

The exact location of them was, of course, known to everybody interested in knowing. Any tourist could find this defenseless. The Kaiser himself watched one being got into position. Whether or not they are still there I do not know. It would be a pity if they were. The simple reason that being fixed defenses any attacker would carefully keep clear of them.

Behind all these defenses lies the German fleet. These defenses I call the Kaiser's folly. They are costly and another have cost as much as would 20 dreadnoughts and their necessary auxiliary ships, and nearly

every farthing an utter waste of money. For there are two things which the Germans overlooked. Of these, the first is that if our fleet keeps the German dreadnoughts in the Kiel Canal, these German dreadnoughts might just as well be there under the water. They cannot do any mischief. The second thing is that to build a lot of dreadnoughts just to lie secure behind impregnable fortifications is merely an expenditure of money, and a waste of money, and a waste of money.

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Of course, the Germans trusted to a "Der Tag," when in one way and another the Kaiser's dreadnoughts have destroyed enough of our dreadnoughts for them to be able to come out and fight. But the result was that Admiral Jellicoe and the British navy were born fools unable to think of anything else.

However, it is not for us to complain. Britain's rules the sea, and the Kaiser's dreadnoughts do behind his vast defenses matters to none of us so long as we keep the sea. These ships could have been used for a tiny fraction of the actual expenditure on that nursing, that the money spent on that protection would have produced a fleet capable of meeting ours on numerically equal terms, is not our concern.

I believe when the end does come the German fleet will come out and that its officers and men will die heroically.

And, as they die, the pluckiest of them will be the last to see the meaning of the phrase, "The Kaiser's folly."

To Study Noxious Weeds

Field Representatives to Meet Inspectors and Councilmen of Saskatchewan

Hon. W. R. Mowbray has arranged for the appointment of six field representatives to meet the inspectors and councilmen of the Saskatchewan department of agriculture, who, during the summer months, will travel over the province, meeting municipal weed inspectors and councilors regarding the noxious weeds of the province.

The field representatives are: Mr. J. H. Thompson, Verdon; J. S. Taylor, Horden; and E. B. M. Smith, and W. A. Naylor, of Saskatoon.

While it is generally admitted that so long as the present methods of government are continued, noxious weeds will be a serious problem, it is expected that the influence of these special representatives will result in a substantial improvement in agricultural methods and tendencies. More meetings and more action will be taken to control this. This will mean fenced areas, and the use of better varieties of crops and sowing methods.

Seed Supplies for Special Grades

The seed supply of special grades of wheat, barley and oats, which is now being supplied by the government, is being increased. The government is now supplying a larger quantity of seed than in previous years.

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# Lightning Rod Protection

## Insurance Companies Appreciate Its Advantages to Rural Risks

An insurance authority, in speaking of the fire losses of April last, said: "Lightning has caused considerable loss during the month, especially throughout central and eastern Ontario and Western Quebec. On the 15th and 20th of the month, 24 and nine dwellings were damaged in Ontario, and on the 27th, 18 buildings were struck in the province of Quebec. If an enquiry were made it would doubtless be found that none of these buildings was rodless. When it is remembered that lightning loss on farm property in Ontario and Quebec costs the insurance companies well over \$400,000 a year and that losses not covered by insurance probably amount to an equal or even greater sum, it seems strange that farmers do not more generally adopt so simple a means of protection as the lightning rod."

Much has been said and written of recent years as the value of lightning rods as a means of fire protection. This question has especially interested insurance companies, who have to provide for the primary loss. However, insurance companies make such statements as that quoted above, it is apparent that only a small number of the lightning rods are in use. Farmers, especially in eastern Canada, are paying this loss. True, the insurance companies collect the money from a large number and pay it over to those who suffer from lightning loss. But the loss is not price, as well as the cost of making the collection. The heavy loss by lightning is a great financial burden for farmers for their insurance. It is, therefore, advisable for those who own this heavy charge to take precautions to protect property.

The data collected by United States Farmers' mutual fire insurance companies demonstrated that lightning is one of the principal causes of fire loss in the districts.

Canadian farmers' mutual insurance companies are also taking a great interest in lightning rods. The loss is not only a financial burden, but it is a loss of property. It is, therefore, advisable for those who own this heavy charge to take precautions to protect property.

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# Railway Mileage Increased

## Report Presented at Ottawa for Year Ending June 30 Last

The operating mileage of Canadian railways during the statistical year ended June 30 last increased by 4,787 miles, the increase being made up of 1,500 miles in the year period. The mileage now stands at 35,582.

The statistical report of the department of the public works, prepared by Mr. John Lambert Payne, comptroller, was tabled in the house of commons by the Hon. J. D. Reid, acting minister.

It shows mileage increases in all provinces except Prince Edward Island, the heaviest increases being 1,500 miles in Ontario, where the mileage is now 10,702.

Approximately 1,000 miles were added to the mileage of the railways, and the total of the railways in Canada comes to 45,585.

Railway capitalization increased by \$6,000,000, bringing the total up to \$1,575,810,000. The total of the railways in Canada comes to 45,585.

There are also outstanding amounts of \$29,257,000 and bonds of \$22,250,000.

Stock dividends in 1915 were \$22,343,347, an increase of nineteen million dollars over the year 1914.

Lines owned and operated by the government, and which are not capitalized, are covered in the report by the Dominion amounting to \$25,542,201.

Cash subsidies given during the year amounted to \$5,055,284. The total of the railways in Canada comes to 45,585.

The total authorized guarantee for the year ended June 30, 1915, was \$188,965,062, and from all sources to \$409,809,165.

There was a decrease of \$80,245 in the number of passengers and 14,189,151 in the tons of freight carried. The average rate of freight was 17.8 per cent. The total of the railways in Canada comes to 45,585.

Operating expenses also decreased by \$1,344,159. The number of employees was 150,000. The total of the railways in Canada comes to 45,585.

The business of Germany to Create a False Hope

Napoleon fell through overlooking a vital breach in his armor. It is a difficult endeavor to make a communication was held between the two camps. The heart of a country is no longer the vital centre of a nation. The heart of a nation is the heart of a nation. The heart of a nation is the heart of a nation.

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# CRUEL TREATMENT IS ACCORDED WAR PRISONERS IN GERMANY

## SAVAGE DOGS EMPLOYED TO TERRORIZE VICTIMS

### Released Medical Officers Bring Harrowing Tales of the Cruelty of the Fiendish Huns to Prisoners Held in the Wittenberg Camp, and Particulars of Sufferings Endured

The government committee on the treatment in Germany of British prisoners of war, of which the Hon. Mr. Justice Younger is chairman, has issued a report on the conditions prevailing in the Wittenberg camp during the typhus epidemic of last year.

The report is based on information from repatriated prisoners, and especially from Major Priestley, Captain Vidal and Captain Lander, of the army medical corps, who were sent to the camp shortly after the outbreak of the epidemic. The report is a harrowing tale of the sufferings endured by the prisoners.

The three officers named are the only survivors of six British soldiers sent to the Wittenberg camp by the Germans "to take up," says the report, "the place of the others who had been killed in the camp when the presence of typhus manifested itself."

The records of the epidemic kept by the British officers were taken from them before their departure from Germany, but the report gives in detail the treatment of prisoners and patients, which the United States ambassador, James G. Thompson, in his report in November, said was "even more unfavorable than I had been led to expect."

According to the released officers there are 15,000 and sometimes more prisoners in the camp, which the committee describes as "an enormous population for so restricted an area as ten and a half acres." There were no proper heating arrangements and the men were insufficiently clothed, their overcoats having been taken from them, and they were suffering from lack of food.

There was an insufficient supply of water and soap and Major Priestley says he found the men "gaunt, of a peculiar gray palor and verminous."

The supply of food was also insufficient, even in the hospital, until supplies arrived from England.

The only provision for personal cleanliness made for the men, says the report, "was one cupful of soft soap issued at intervals of many weeks, and the men were told to use it in the latrine. In consequence, the men became increasingly verminous, and that condition, coupled with the want of proper nourishment, was undoubtedly the principal inducing cause of the epidemic."

The epidemic broke out in December, 1914. "Thereupon," says the report, "the German staff, military and medical, withdrew from the camp, and thereafter until August, 1915, no communication was held between the British and the German staff. The means of directions shouted from the guards or officers remaining outside the camp were the only means of communication."

All supplies for the men were pushed into the camp over chutes. No medical attention during the epidemic was given to the men. The German staff was not allowed to enter the camp.

Captain Lander reports that, while in the hospital, there was normally one mattress for three men, in the improvised hospitals there being no mattresses. The men were crowded together, and the air was foul.

"In consequence," he says, "there were many typhus patients scattered about the camp. The men were told to keep away from the patients, and the men were told to keep away from the patients."

The food ration for each patient was half a pint of milk (roll) and half a cup of milk per day. The only soap obtainable came from the camp kitchen, and was brought in on wooden tins. It was full of dirt and dirt.

"In truth," says the committee's report, "the ration was not a ration at all. It was a pretense. It was not even possible to give the patients warm water with their milk."

Four British doctors were infected with typhus. One was Major Priestley and Captain Vidal went to the hospital to join Captain Lander, who had been infected with typhus. Priestley says that the patients, along with vermin, lay so close to one another on the floor that he had to stand outside the hospital to examine them. There were other conditions that are indescribable. There was difficulty in obtaining sufficient food and dressing for a long time and extreme bed sores were common. In several cases the toes became gangrenous.

The washing of patients was out of the question, as a supply of soap was not obtained from England.

The shortage of necessities was not due to the German staff, says the report, for on a visit to the town they saw an abundant supply of every requisite.

Dr. Aschenbach, who was in charge of the hospital and who, the committee understood, received the iron cross for his services, was not permitted to visit the camp, and after some order was given.

Sixty deaths occurred among the British and the victims were buried outside the camp.

"What the prisoners found hardest to bear in the matter of burial," says the report, "was the fact that the coffins were frequently rented by the inhabitants of Wittenberg, who were permitted to insult the dead."

After the middle of April the conditions in the camp improved, and with the arrival of warmer weather the cases rapidly decreased, and by the middle of May all the British were convalescing. The last provision was made to deal with any future outbreaks, improvements being effected, according to the committee, as a result of the visits of Ambassador Gerard and members of his staff.

The committee condemn the treatment of Dr. Aschenbach as head of the camp and as evidence of his attitude towards the prisoners. When one of his staff supported the request of Captain Lander for medical requisites, he was severely reprimanded.

The report continues: "The cruelty of the administration of the Wittenberg camp became notorious. Savage dogs were habitually employed to terrorize the prisoners and digging with a whip was frequent. Men were struck with little or no provocation and German sentinels with hands above their heads for hours. Captain Lander reported that many of these men went so far as to look on the typhus, with all its horrors, as a Godsend. They preferred it to the presence of German guards."

The keeping and study of records is held to be largely responsible for the improvement in quality and in view of the excellent results it is regrettable that more dairymen do not keep up on the individual production of their cows. It costs a little more to keep a cow, but it is time and money well invested. Without considering the increased production, the increased production of 2,800 pounds per cow, this does not seem much but the figures begin to look better when compared with the production of 1901. The increase in the number of cows during the ten years was 18,000, or an increase of 50 per cent. The increase in the number of cows during the ten years was 18,000, or an increase of 50 per cent.

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# Gain From Cow Testing

## Held to be Largely Responsible for Improvement in Quality

The keeping of dairy records was started by his report in November, said was "even more unfavorable than I had been led to expect."

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## GLEE'S EYE

HAS NO EQUAL

It not only softens the water but doubles the cleansing power of soap, and makes everything sanitary and wholesome.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

### A Popular Jail Wheat 4,000 Years Old

When Living Was Cheaper Inside the Jail Than Out

George Fitch, the Illinois humorist, has his own ideas about prison reform schemes. He expressed his attitude one day while discussing Thomas Mott Osborne's humanitarian effort.

"Osborne's ideas may work out all right," said Fitch, "but whenever I hear of a warden holding prisoner parties and rainbow teas in his penitentiary I think of what happened when Tim Cullinan was chief of police in Junction City, Kan."

"Tim, in fact, was the whole police force. He had eleven prisoners on his hands, and was anxious to get rid of them, for they were a heavy responsibility. Tim having to keep watch over the actions of all inmates."

"When you feed the critics," he said to the jailer one day, "just actually leave the door open and get out of sight for awhile."

"But times were hard and picking up a living outside wasn't so easy. Tim hadn't figured on that, but he knew when he came back that evening and found the eleven prisoners still there and seven more who had slipped in while the jailer wasn't looking. Living was better and cheaper inside the jail than outside."

### SPRING REMINDERS OF RHEUMATISM

#### Raw, Damp Weather Starts the Pains, But the Trouble Lies In the Blood

Spring weather is bad for rheumatic sufferers. The changes from mild to cold, the raw, damp winds start the aches and twinges, or in the more extreme cases, the throbbing, crippling trouble going. But it must be borne in mind that it is not the weather that causes the rheumatism, but the trouble going in the blood—the changeable weather merely starts the pains. The only way to reach the trouble and cure it is through the blood. The poisonous rheumatic acids must be driven out. Liniments and rubbings may give temporary relief, but cannot possibly cure the trouble. The sufferer is only wasting time and money with this kind of treatment and all the time the trouble is becoming more deeply rooted—harder to cure. There is just one speedy cure—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They act directly on the impure, acid-tainted blood. They purify and strengthen it and thus root out the cause of the rheumatism. Here is strong proof of the above statements. Mr. Michael Persing, Fenelon, Man, says: "My mother suffered several years with rheumatism. We tried a number of cures but they all failed to cure. Then we got Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after using them for some time the rheumatism was cured and has had no sign of the trouble since."

Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

At a military hospital where some of the Irish regiments were being nursed back to health, a visitor, pointing to a very bad case, said to the orderly: "What are you going to do with him?"

"He's going back, sir," said the orderly.

"Going back?" said the visitor in surprise.

"Yes," replied the orderly. "He thinks he knows who did it."

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

To exterminate them, clean up, and then destroy their breeding places. Drain off stagnant water, or where drainage is not possible, spray with coal oil. Let the sunlight into damp places.

Cover rain water barrels with a fine netting.

Keep the farm machinery new by paint and protection from the weather.

### When Rheumatism Strikes the Heart It Kills—"Nerviline" The Cure

Effect of Nerviline on Chronic Cases is Almost Magical

Exposure to wet or cold is apt to bring on an attack of rheumatism. The muscles around the joints swell, and exertion brings on a severe attack. Often the pain shifts from one part to another, and this is dangerous, as the heart is apt to be attacked. Death as a rule follows a heart attack.

The pain of rheumatism is quickly rubbed away with Nerviline. It is as soothing and safe way to cure rheumatism. You can depend on Nerviline. It has the power, the penetrating force, the control over pain that is so essential to a rheumatic remedy.

Lots of testimony to prove Nerviline's certainty to cure.

The following letter from Mr. R. G. Sauter, Port of Spain, Trinidad:

"Last year, I was severely troubled with rheumatism. I had it in my arms, shoulders and knees. The pain was at times excruciating and laid me up so that I couldn't work. I went to Smith Brothers' Drug Store and was advised by the manager to use 'Nerviline.' It was excellent advice. I used Nerviline as directed and was cured, completely cured of every trace of my old enemy."

One who uses Nerviline will realize it's different from all the others—that it contains something that gets right at the cause of the trouble. It is on the large 50 cent family size is the most economical—get it today. Get the 25 cent trial size. Sold by dealers everywhere, or the 'Catherine' Co., Kingston, Canada.

### Japs Busy Colonizing

Intend to Retain the South Sea Islands

That Japan is colonizing and apparently intends to retain the South Sea Islands, captured during the present war from the Germans, was the subject made in London recently by Dr. Frederick Starr, professor of Anthropology, University of Chicago, who was en route to Chicago from the Orient after six months' research work in Japan and Korea.

"Japan," said Dr. Starr, "has no intention of withdrawing from the Ladrones or Marshall Islands, while she has taken from Germany and which lie about midway between the Philippines and Hawaii. She has already undertaken extensive schemes with reference to the postal service, telegraphs and cables of these possessions. She is sending settlers in quantity to them."

### Consumption

SEND FOR FREE BROCHURE CONTAINING FULL PARTICULARS OF OUR TREATMENT.

Nature's Creation Company of Canada, Limited

Room 111 Commercial Bldg., 140 Yonge Street, Toronto - Canada

### Gold Leaf

Shoe Dressing

Shoes adapted for ladies and children. The Gold Leaf shoe dressing is the best and most reliable shoe dressing. It is sold in all shoe stores.

### Ask Around You For the Proof

THAT DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS ALWAYS CURE KIDNEY DISEASE

In Every Neighborhood You Will Find People Cured of Backache, Rheumatism, Dropsy or Diabetes by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Lac Bouchette, Lac St. Jean, Que.—(Specialist)—Mr. Arthur Fleury, well known in the neighborhood, has issued a short, concise statement in regard to Dodd's Kidney Pills. It is as follows:

"I have found that Dodd's Kidney Pills are an excellent remedy and that they cure kidney disease, rheumatism and diabetes."

Mr. Fleury has received such benefit from Dodd's Kidney Pills that he has written a letter to his neighbors who will find scores of people who have found in Dodd's Kidney Pills a cure for their kidney trouble, no matter where or in what form it is found. Ask your neighbors for the proof!

### Little Things Count

Even in a match you should consider the "Little Things," the wood—the composition—the strikeability—the flame.

### EDDY'S MATCHES

are made of strong dry pine stems, with a secret perfected composition that guarantees "Every Match A Light." 65 years of knowing how—that's the reason!

All Eddy products are dependable products—Always.

### Britain's Over-Age Army

War Office Accepted Services of Home Guard at Last

Britain's "over age" army—250,000 men between the ages of 45 and 70, who transformed and equipped themselves out of their own pockets and for months past have been drilling, marching and digging trenches—has been officially accepted by the government for home defence and is henceforth to be considered a portion of the king's forces.

The volunteers, who not being officially recognized were not allowed to wear khaki and so clad themselves in gray field uniforms not very different in color from those of the German army, are delighted that at last the war office has admitted that even if they are gray-beards they are hard as nails and fit to fight.

They are now to be allotted to definite stations in the scheme of home defence in case of attempted invasion, thus relieving regular troops and setting them free for service abroad.

The volunteers' ability to do any kind of work entrusted to them is shown by the duties they have already discharged. They have been engaged in digging trenches and in the maintenance of the military authorities.

They have spent a week ends for months past in digging trenches on the outer London defences, several thousands being so engaged each week.

### Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff

A curious publicist has collected eight hundred sermons preached in German Protestant churches, each hailing the Kaiser as Saviour of the World. How much a hundred of such discourses cost the President, Exchequer? All the preachers have fixed upon England as Anti-Christ, and Faith, Hope and Charity as the cardinal sins.

### Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

Selecting Eggs For Hatching

Eggs for hatching should not weigh less than two ounces, and two and one-half ounces. They should not be washed, as this lowers their vitality.

The eggs should be gathered two or three times daily and placed in a dry place where the temperature is about 70 degrees F.

Keep the eggs on their sides and turn twice daily before putting them into the incubator or under the hen.

Avoid eggs that have transparent shells or a rough appearance; long, pointed or short, rounded eggs should not be used.

Use eggs uniform in size, as they absorb the heat to a better advantage. Hold no eggs for hatching purposes longer than two weeks before putting them into the incubator or under the hen.

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## PERFECT SEEDS

PUREST-CLEANEST MOST RELIABLE GET CATALOGUE AT BEST DEALERS OR DIRECT

TORONTO - MONTREAL WINNIPEG - MANITOBA

## Perfection!

In fact we should say the Essence of Perfection, for Cowan's Perfection Cocoa is manufactured from the finest cocoa beans obtainable — skillfully blended.

### War and Forest Fires

#### Running Risk of Starting Fires is Playing Into Hands of Enemy

Canada is at war and the enemy has to be fought on land and on sea in Europe, Asia, Africa and Canada. In Canada we might fight, among other ways, by keeping our production of necessities up to the highest point and by conserving our resources. One of the most valuable resources is our forest wealth. Timber will be in demand to rebuild Europe and to carry on our own development, made more strenuous by the war. If all our forests were burned down our enemies would be delighted. It would mean the crippling of Canada. Are Canadians going to do anything to delight their enemies? If you who go into the forests do not desire this then do your part in keeping down forest fires this spring and summer by seeing that your camp fire is drenched with water, and that you do not carelessly toss away burning matches or cigar or cigarette stubs before they are fully extinguished. Every acre of forest burned makes it that much harder for the empire to win the war and delays to that extent our development after the war.

### Help You

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents.

It happened during one of the air raids, at a place not specified in the newspaper reports.

Isaacstein, just emerging from a chemist's shop, got in the way of the explosion, and when he recovered in the hospital found that both his feet had been amputated.

"Just my luck," he grumbled, "and I had just vent and bought sixpenny worth of corn plaster."—Tit-Bits.

## THE BEAUTY OF SUNLIGHT

is that every garment washed with it bears the impress of purity; a purity begotten of sweet, cleansing rays and maintained by absolute cleanliness in manufacture; a purity exalted by the co-operation of workers united for the purpose; a purity demonstrated by the \$5,000 guarantee, which rests upon every bar of SUNLIGHT SOAP.

## SUNLIGHT SOAP

5c. The same Lever on Soap is a guarantee of Purity and Excellence. 5c.

LEVER BROS. LIMITED TORONTO

# Hosiery!

Have you heard of Hole-proof Hosiery?

Hole-proof Hosiery is Canadian made and absolutely guaranteed. Any hose not proving satisfactory during the time of the guarantee will be replaced by the Company, free of charge. It must be good hosiery, or they would not guarantee it that way. We have them in practically all sizes for men, women and children. We will gladly show you this special line. The price is reasonable—35c per pair, 3 pairs for \$1, and upwards.

New shipment of Hart men's shoes just arrived

J. R. MILLER

## Guess! Guess!

Hundreds of people have already entered our Fire Range contest, and

### REMEMBER!

that the first correct answer or nearest correct guess registered gets this up-to-date Steel Range worth \$80.00. Don't wait too long, but bring in your tickets and register your guesses.



## Massey-Harris Agent

Call and see our

### New Steel Box Seed Drill

Best on the market, largest grain box, none better

If you want Harrows, Disc Harrows, Plows, Gasoline Engines (both large and small), Threshing Machinery, call and get prices before buying

M. J. HEWITT

Insurance of all kinds. Conveyancing

## GET YOUR FRUIT HERE!

Choice Apples 3 lbs 25c, or \$2.40 per box  
Oranges 35c, 40c and 60c per dozen  
Lemons 30c per dozen  
Grape Fruit 10c each  
Rhubarb

Strawberries on Saturday, 20c pint box

Grocery, Bakery, and Confectionery  
Soft Drinks and Ice Cream

The Chinook Produce Co.

IN ARM'S BLOCK, CHINOOK

E. B. MILLS, Manager

W. W. ISBISTER

General Blacksmith

Horse-shoeing and General Wood Work Repairing.

Coulters and Discs Sharpened

Chinook, Alta.

## THE CHINOOK ADVANCE

Published every Thursday at Chinook, Alta.  
Subscription: \$1.00 per year, in advance; to the United States and Old Country, \$1.50

Least Advertising: 12 cents a line for the first insertion and 8 cents a line each subsequent insertion. Lost, Strayed, or Stolen Advs. 50 cents first insertion, 25 cents each subsequent insertion.  
Special Notices in the local columns 10 cents per line each insertion.

A. NICHOLSON,  
Editor and Proprietor

## Chinook Breezes

Next Wednesday being 24th May, the stores will be closed.

Mr. H. C. Briggins has been under the weather the past week or so.

Miss Julia Peyton takes charge of the Big Stone post office this week.

A meeting of the consolidated school board is called for next Saturday.

Mrs. M. L. Chapman was under the doctor's care for a few days last week.

Dr. Piper's (dentist) next visit to Chinook will be in July, dates of which will be given later.

Mrs. T. O. Stephenson and family returned home on Monday from a week's visit with her mother at Excel.

R. C. service will be held in the I.O.O.F. hall, Chinook, next Saturday, at 11 a.m. Rev. Father Dargen.

Dr. Boyle, of the Provincial Board of Health, Edmonton, was in town on Wednesday for a short time, making official enquiries regarding the sanitary condition of the village, making some suggestions as guides for the village council to follow and see to it once.

## Ships a Horse

WITHOUT INSPECTION

The first conviction under the stock inspection act, as passed in 1915, was registered on Tuesday morning in the Calgary mounted police barracks, when F. Buro was convicted and fined \$50 and costs by Supt. Horgan for infraction of the new Stock Act. In addition, under section 3 of the act, the horse was ordered confiscated and will be sold and the proceeds turned over to the government.

It was charged that on March 16 the accused man had shipped a horse to a point outside the province from Layzell's stables before it had been inspected by the government inspector under the provisions of the act. Under information the car was side-tracked at Hanna and an inspection made, with the result that Buro was arrested and convicted as above.

It is the intention to see that the new act is enforced to the last letter, as the new legislation is regarded as a preventive measure against horse stealing.

## WATCH REPAIRING

I have opened a Jewelry Store next door to the Bank, and am prepared to do all kinds of Repairing. All work guaranteed or repaired over again free of charge. 17th year. A trial solicited. W. E. BATES, Watchmaker and Jeweler

## Marriage

From the residence of Mr. D. Jackson, 234 6th Ave, Calgary, on the 29th of April, by the Rev. A. D. Farrell (Wesley Methodist Church), Edith Lillian Hicks, B.A., of Picton, Ont., to Robert James Hogg, late of Sundre, Olds, Alta., now of Rearville, Chinook, Alta.

It is rumored that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will tour Ontario and Quebec, explaining himself on the bilingual question.

Sir Wilfrid explained that very clearly by his vote.

If others don't want to adopt the daylight saving idea, there is no good reason why you cannot get up in the morning and enjoy the daylight, just the same.

R. M. of Sounding Creek, No. 273

## NOTICE

To the resident ratepayers of R. M. of Sounding Creek, No. 273. Kindly take notice of the following amendment to the Act regarding Hail Insurance, of which the following is a synopsis: Any resident ratepayer of the Municipality may have his unpatented homestead, pre-emption or purchased homestead withdrawn from the operation of the Hail Insurance Act, providing there are less than twenty-five acres of cultivated land on the same, and application for doing this is made in writing to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Municipality before June 1st in each year.

Applications for doing this should be in the following form, addressed to me: I hereby apply for the withdrawal of the following land from the Hail Insurance scheme, or, sec. 17, range, on the ground that it is an unpatented homestead, pre-emption, or purchased homestead, and there are less than 25 acres of cultivated land on the same.

R. N. MANGLES,  
Sec.-Treas.  
Youngstown

## DENTISTRY

DR. PIPER will be in Chinook in May, from the 16th to the 19th, inclusive.

## PASTURE FOR HORSES

The undersigned has good pasture for Horses. Price \$1.00 per month.

J. A. SPITZNAGEL,  
w. hf. 34-27-8 Chinook

## HERD BOY WANTED

A good Herd and Chore Boy Wanted. Work is light. Good home and good wages.

W. A. TODD, Chinook

Griffiths, Ford, Wright & Miller

Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, CONVEYANCERS, ETC.  
YOUNGSTOWN, - ALBERTA

F. W. Griffiths, D.C.L.; C. J. Ford, B.A., LL.B., Counsel and Solicitor for the City of Calgary; C. M. Wright, B.A., LL.B.; L. H. Miller, LL.B.

ROBT. URE, M.A., LL.B.

(Glasgow and Edinburgh)  
Barrister - Solicitor - Notary

Collections a Specialty.

YOUNGSTOWN, ALBERTA.  
Office: Main Street, next Dominion Lands Office.

## Money to Loan

On Farm Property

THE NATIONAL TRUST CO.

Saskatoon

E. R. DELL, Agent  
Office Empire Lumber Co., Ltd.

## COAL! HARD LUMP and NUT COAL

We are agents for the celebrated

Midland Coal Co., Drumheller

None Better. Give it a trial

Deman Bros., Chinook

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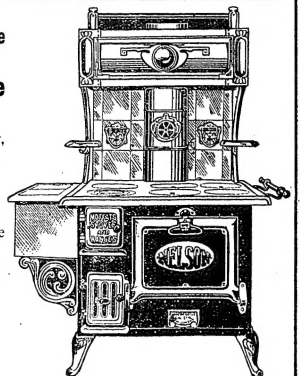
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## KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

Chinook Lodge, No. 113, meets every Monday at 8.00 p. m., in Arms' hall, Chinook. Visiting members are cordially invited.

M. L. Chapman, N.G.  
Lorne Proudfoot, R. S.

CHINOOK LODGE, No. 40, meets on the First and Third Thursdays of every month in their Castle Hall, Arm's Block, Chinook.

Visiting members are cordially invited to attend.  
L. S. Dawson, C.C.  
L. Tosh, K.R. & S.